Continued from first page.

Secretary John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he appears at all in these negotiations it will be as a representative of the Chinese Government. He was associated with Li Hung Chang in the peace negotiations which closed the war between China and Japan, and it is said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work for China then, it can be said on the highest authority that there will be on the commission, should one be some American of pre-eminent ability, whose reputation would be a guarantee that American interests would be safe in his hands, and whose standing before the world would be such as to give him and those assoclated with him prestige abroad. It is believed that the Administration is now looking for such a man to head the commission when it is ready to appoint it. The names of ex-President Harrison ex-Secretary Day and John Bassett Moore, who was secretary of the Peace Commission at Paris, have been mentioned.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Only three members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting. Attorney-General Griggs and Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, It was said at the close of the meeting that no late official information has been received from the Powers regarding the Russian proposal to withdraw troops from Peking. It is understood that nothing official has been received eithe from Great Britain or Japan on the subject, and this Government is now waiting for information. particularly from these two nations. The note from Germany is not considered altogether satisfactory or entirely definite, and it is thought ething further from that Government may be soon received. It is authoritatively stated that Russia, so far as this Government knows, has not modified her original proposition and has not consented to leave a detachment of troops in Peking.

No representations have been made by this Government looking to a return of the Chinese Imperial authorities to Peking Such a course, however, would be deemed highly desirable, hecause it is believed here that it would inevitably hasten and facilitate peace negotiations.

There was a dearth of official information China to-day. General Chaffee got through a dispatch dated September 1 at Peking, indicating that couriers are still employed to close the gap in the line of communication between Tien-Tsin and Peking. This dispatch made no mention of the military situation, and it was inferred that affairs in Peking remain outet. The message was as follows:

Adjutant-General Washington. Paking, Sept 1.—Following extract my report

, special Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, 14th United States Infantry, for his gallantry at Yang-Tsun August 6 . . and good judgment in the attack on Peking August 14, and for galand excellent supervision of the attack on the gates of the Imperial city August 15. I recommend that he be made a Brigadier-General United States Army, Colonel Daggett has nine months to serve before arriving sixty-four. If promoted Brigadier-General he will gladly accept with many immediately on promotion.

MISSIONARIES TELL OF PERILS.

OUGHT TO BE EXECUTED

Robert E. Speer, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a letter yesterday from David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, dated Washington, September & Dr. Hill says:

Your letter of the 4th inst, asking information operating the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu, and ularly concerning Dr. C. V. Hodge and his who are thought to be in Peking, has been

creived. The Department has had no definite information concerning the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu since the telegram from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 27 last. In that telegram Mr. Joodnow stated that an official telegram received it Shanghai on the 18th reported all foreigners and many native Christians killed at Pao-Ting-Fu mission burned; the Americans named were the Simon family, Taylor, Pitkin, the Misses Gould and Morrill

August 22 to Mr. Conger, asking were in Peking. To this telegram no

station, writes from Macao, July 28. He says;

We left Yung-Kong on July 2 and arrived safely a Macac on the 4th. There was much talk on the treets when we left on account of the exciting lews from the North. This shows what a change has some over China in the last five years. During n the North. This shows what a change over China in the last five years. During see war the Chinese of Yung-Kong hardly re was a war going on, but when the Peking came to a crisis everybody here about it in a few days. The Chinese ervibing about the affair in the North g-Kong daily papers, so all the news was set. The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, soon to such work, and took such a firm hold that the people soon quieted down; but it for a time. Since he left Canton the peopeting bold again, and are more outlessed by the country of the country of

Edgar Quankerbush, an American tea merchant writes to Mr. Speer from Shanghai, August 9. He expresses the opinion that it will be a calamity if Prince Tuan-Kang-Yi and some of the other ringmaders are not captured and put to death before negotiations for peace are begun.

The Rev. Alfred E. Street, who was stationed in the Island of Halnan, writes from Hong-Kong, August & Regarding the future of China he ex-

niess there is a protracted, severe contest all of the employ there can be no settlement of the employ there can be no settlement is the should come about that a settlement is clied within the next few months it will be a sater, anless the settlement takes the form of ution among the Powers. Such a settlement, sever would probably be followed by trouble for indefinite period before peace would be secured ugh for missionary work. All indications point a general upbenval over all the eighteen provents.

TO ERECT A CANTONMENT AT TAKU. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7.-The Government transport Goodwin, now at Tacoma, is loading building

A LA "MILLENIUM."

A New England Minister's Comparison.

A peculiar remark made by a minister at a New England dinner, caused some comment. He was being served for the first time with Grape-Nuts food. He looked up and asked what it was, and, being told, said, "They might have named it Millentum." The hostess, a lady on the distributer. e editorial staff of the Boston Watchman

have no further occasion to take into our stom-achs the masses of pasty, partly cooked food that we used before Grape-Nuts came. I speak directly of myself. I had been for a long time that the control of the control the victim of gastric indigestion, brought on by steady mental work and a lack of proper food. I passed sleepless nights, and work in the day time was exceedingly difficult. Many spells of

time was exceedingly difficult. Many spells of vertigo came on and my nerves and temper were in anything but a normal condition.

"I finally had three successive night attacks and I verily thought the end had come. I would throw out at midnight the lunch of Scotch porridge eaten the noon previous, unchanged, except that it had turned intensely bitter. Violent veniting continued for eight or ten hours lent veniting continued for eight or ten hours. and the after-exhaustion was all but deathly. I could see plainly that utter breakdown was shead of me. Just at this time I was led to use Grape-Nuts and I found the food cure. I guickly saiged strength and fiesh, my gastric troubles were relieved, and my sleep sweet again. Aside from the powerful nutritive value of Grape-Nuts food, do you know that it will miting continued for eight or ten hours

Grape-Nuts food, do you know that it will part its delicious, nutritive flavor to almost y dish that it is added to? For instance a spoonful or two stirred into a oreac pounts, before baking, gives it a marvellous flavor, far superior to spices, also a little cooked in custard for lunch or supper, not only adds special relish, but special sustenance." Mrs. L. S. Grodenie. two stirred into a bread pudding

lumber for the troops in the Orient. She will come to Seattle to complete her cargo of 2,500,000 feet, taking also six hundred doors and eight hundred ows, and then will sail for Taku, China. The War Department is to establish a cantonment, or rary post, at Taku. This point is the entre pot of China, and all supplies for American troops there must pass through Taku before delivery. Local officers of the Army believe that this shipment of lumber indicates that, regardless of the settlement of Chinese affairs or the continuance of the war. American troops are to be kept in China for at least six months.

TREATMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

Boston, Sept. 7.-The executive officers of the American Board of Foreign Missions emphatically deny that any reports have been received by them concerning the maltreatment of missionaries in China, especially women missionaries, and they state that their correspondence with the officials of other missionary societies has contained no such reports. All cable dispatches and correspondence bearing on these subjects have been given to the press. They wish the unwarranted reports contradicted, because so distressing to the relatives and friends of the missionaries. The officials affirm that they are in ignorance of the details concerning the fate of missionaries alleged to have been massaged.

SPLENDID RAINS IN INDIA.

WINTER SOWINGS ASSURED AND PEOPLE RETURNING TO WORK.

Simia, Sept. 7.—The weather is now promising for the crops. Excellent rain has fallen in all the famine tracts, and the winter sowings are practically assured. number now receiving relief is something under four millions, an encouraging reducti-

COLONEL KIMBALL EXONERATED.

Recently the representative of the Philippines Company in this city accused Colonel Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, and in charge of the New-York depot, of having in his contracts discriminated in favor of the International Express Company. As soon as these charges appeared Colonel Kimball asked for an investigation, and Major John M. K. Davis, 1st Artillery, was assigned by the Inspector-General of the Army to make the inquiry. Major Davis made his report to the Inspector-General on August 31, and it was forwarded to Secretary Root, who concurred in the finding that the accusations against Colonel Kimball were unwarranted by the facts. Quartermaster-General M. I. Ludington

TEACHERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES. Winona, Minn., Sept. 7.—Professor Atkinson, Su

perintendent of Instruction in the Philippines, has written to Secretary Shepard, of the National Educational Association, asking him to send nor-Educational Association, asking him to send normal graduates as teachers for the Philippines. On three year contracts, primary and grammar grade teachers are offered \$75 to \$100 a month, and superintendents \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year. In addition to salaries all expenses to Manila are to be paid.

MUTINY IN A PHILIPPINE PRISON.

FOUR CONVICTS KILLED AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED

IN A FIGHT WITH GUARDS. Washington, Sept. 7.-Manila newspapers just received at the War Department give details of desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The outbreak came without the slightest warning. The commandant and other officials of the prison were going about their duties on a hot summer afternoon, July 16 last, when a little wizened Filipino, serving a to creep up behind the native foreman, uttering a w growl like a wild beast. The effect was electri-TEA MERCHANT THINKS TUAN AND OTHERS cal on the other convicts. In an instant the muttering had grown to a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye. The senior captain of the native guard, when commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo. Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Major Rogers, the commandant, and a small par, of the guard, who fired a volley into the ranks of the fugitives. Three men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader, a native of the most desperate type, urged them on. Though wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken, and four times the rifles spoke before he fell. Then like rats in a trap, the prisoners tried one gateway and then another, and probably would have overpowered the small guard and escaped had not american prisoners come to the rescue and helped to capture the fugitives. A few more volleys from their reinforced pursuers, and the prisoners fied to their quarters in abject terror. slashed across the back of the head with a bolo.

REFE AND MUTTON CONDEMNED.

Liverpool, Sept. 7 .- To-day a corporation inspector condemned a large portion of the beef and mutton preserved by the new sterilized air process, brought Delvick stanmer Southern Cross from Buenos Ayres, August 5. The rest of the cargo reals about half the prices of American chilled beef

KILLED BY AN EXPLODING GUN.

Vienna, Sept. 7 .- During the Austrian military manœuvres to-day on the borders of Galicia and Bohemia a big gun exploded, killing four men outright and fatally wounding eighteen others.

NEW COAL TARIFF FOR GERMANY. Berlin, Sept. 7.-The semi-official "Reichsanzeiger" announces that the Ministry of State decided yesterday, in view of the deficiencies of coal supply, to facilitate importation by introducing every-where a raw material tariff, to continue at least

A PLAY FORBIDDEN IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The Berlin censorship has for-bidden the production of "Die Strengen Herren" ("Stern Masters"), a comedy by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, which was to have been performed at the Berliner Theatre on account of it references to the so-called "Lex-Heinze.

ADVANCE IN OCEAN RATES.

London, Sept. 7 .- Shipping firms engaged in the Canadian trade have agreed to an advance of 10 per cent in freight rates, because of the advance in coal and steamship stores.

LABOR DELEGATES TO VISIT AMERICA. London, Sept. 7 .- The Trades Union Congress, in session at Huddersfield, has selected John Weir, of Dunfermline, Scotland, and Peter Nolan, of London, as delegates to the coming convention at Louisville.

DISTRESS ON THE LABRADOR COAST.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 7 .- Reports from Northern Labrador reveal the existence of great distress among the fishermen, owing to the ice remaining on the coast so long. Many vessels have been crushed in the floes, losing their supplies and fish-ing outfits. The others are meeting with but poor The Labrador cod fishery is a virtual failure.

NEW ELECTION ORDERED IN AUSTRIA. Vienna, Sept. 7.—An Imperial decree, issued to-day, dissolves the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, and directs a new election immedi-

CHARGED WITH STEALING A YACHT. Two men were arrested yesterday in Keyport, N. J., on the charge of stealing a swift sloop yacht, the Orion, the property of William F. Netting, livthe Orion, the property of william F. Netting, it ing at Twenty-third-ave and Benson-ave. Brookiyn. The prisoners are John Chezalier, twenty-nine years old both of Keyport. They were formerly captain and keeper of the Orion. The warrants were issued by Magistrate Voorhees, of Brookien. The yath disappeared about a week ago from Gravesend Bay. Its value is placed by the owner at \$3,000.

CHEAP CHICAGO GAS.

Chicago, Sept. 7.-Directors of the Municipal Gas Company, at present engaged in a war with the Ogden Gas Company, issued a call to-day for a meeting of the stockholders to increase the capital stock to \$5,000,000. The Municipal uses the People's company mains. The price of gas in territory touched by both the Municipal and the Ogden was to-day 46 cents a thousand feet. The Ogden is making yearly contracts at that figure. The former or was 11.

EFFICIENT SERVICE REWARDED.

Washington, Sept. 7 .- Three of the enlisted men who have rendered efficient service with their regiwho have rendered emclent service with their regiments in the Philippines have been appointed second lieutenants in the regiments to which they
have been attached. They are First Sergeant
James G. Taylor, Company E. Eth Volunteer Infantry, Sergeant Major Victor J. Bergstrom, 36th
Volunteer Infantry, and First Sergeant Harry E.
Potter, Company A. 57th Volunteer Infantry.

FOR APARTMENT SEEKERS.

REMEDY IN BALLOT.

MR. COLER'S APPEAL TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE.

Chatham, N. Y., Sept, 7.—Ten thousand people greeted Controller Coler at the Chatham Fair to-day, and accorded to him a tumultuous welcome. He was introduced to the people by the president of the Agricultural Association and addressed them as follows:

as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentiemen: I thank you sincerely for the honor of your invitation to address your society and this splendid assemblage of representative citizens of the State. I have to entertain you, but this opportunity to meet so counties of New-York is to me one of the greatest life. Some persons have accused me of being a farmer, although I have never raised anything except a small disturbance in the political field. One glance at this exhibition of the magnificent results of your skill and industry, one look at the beautiful women and the brave, intelligent men I see here to-day is enough to make any man proud of kinship and friendship with the grand type of the human race—the American farmer. I shall not bore you with the tables of figures this ountry have grown and expanded in recent year. You probably know the facts better than I do. and you certainly know that if you have prospered it has been in spite of all the tricks and combinations that your city cousins could invent in their efforts to divide your prosperity with themselves and give you another chance next year. hemselves and give you another chan-ear.

A REMEDY IN THE BALLOT BOX The spirit of antagonism between the farmer and the man of the city is as old as the making of lokes. It is said that a stone carved comic almanac buried in the vaults of the oldest Egyptian syramid first charged the farmer with blowing out he gas in his room at the city hotel. The American farmer of to-day may not know every trick in the calendar, but he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has suffed out with his ballot can farmer of to-day may not know every income in the calendar, but he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has snuffed out with his ballot many a flame of political corruption and that his sturdy honesty has turned down the ambition of many a dishonest politician. There should be norivalry and no harsh lokes and no antagonism between the farmer and the merchant, banker and financier of the city. They are all essential to each other. The prosperity of one should be shared by all upon the basis of fairness and equal justice. A spirit of grasping commercialism has pervaded the country, and by stealthy steps has made its way to almost every seat of government. It has invaded politics and public life, and shared profits with the servants of the people until they, in the pride and power of their unearned wealth, would become the masters of those they were employed to will separate government from corrupt politics, and the best separator ever invented for that work is the ballot box.

HOW TO BREAK MONOPOLY'S POWER.

No finance or trade monopoly can long exist without special favor from the forces in control of city. State and National Government. Show me a trust without a political pull as a part of its capital and I'll show you a combination on the verge of collapse. You cannot crush a dividend paying trust under one plank of a political platform. They thrive on general denunciation and turn miscellaneous abuse into profit. The servants of monopoly are the politicians who denounce them on the stump and vote them more franchises and special privileges as soon as they get into the Legislature or Congress.

The remedy for the evils from which you suffer is in your own hands. You have let the weeds of political corruption grow a little too long. They nave obscured some of your rights, but they have not crushed your power, nor contaminated your sturdy honesty. Our Government can regulate whatever it creates, else it is a failure and we should true another system. I do not helieve it is

not crushed your power, nor contaminated your sturdy honesty. Our Government can regulate whatever it creates, else it is a failure and we should try another system. I do not believe it is a failure. Government, State or National, must inspect and regulate the great corporate interests of the country. The power that gives a charter for a special privilege can take it away whenever the privilege is abused. The State Government that creates a corporation should in the interests of all the people examine the books and the business of that corporation. It should be made illegal for any corporation to

It should be made illegal for any corporation to issue a share of watered or inflated stock, to sell a bond except for legitimate purposes, and to operate a franchise for a public utility except for the best interests of the public. Such a surface ate a franchise for a public such a system would not be oppression of any honest business, but it would be a safe and sure way to protect the interests of all the people. It would quickly destroy every illegal and oppressive trust in the country. No public utility or franchise, the property of the people, should ever be granted in perpetuity to any private corporation.

AN APPEAL TO THE VOTERS

AN APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

Gentlemen, the people of the cities have faith in the honesty and integrity and intelligence of the farmers of the country. Yours is the patriotism that is as true and enduring as the earth. You till the patriotism that is not swayed by passion or prejudice, and whenever or wherever danger shall threaten our country or its institutions the men who stand for the safety and honor of the Republic will look to you for that support that never falters and never fails.

We of the city have suffered with you from the evils of corrupt politics where capital has bought its sway to monopoly, threatening the interests of all save the favored few, but the time has come. I believe, when we are ready to vote with you to end our mutual sufferings. The change is not a matter of party politics.

It is a question of good and intelligent citizenship that will demand and enforce honesty in politics and economy in government. Whenever the honest men of this State combine at the polis there will be a trust that will send every corrupt politician into political exile. That is the only trust that the State of New-York needs, and I believe it is forming in every county in the State. When it is in working order, it will be found that the farmers own a majority of the stock, and then they will have things their own way for awhile. Put into office only men who cannot be bought by corporate interests, and then we shall have a trust of good sovernment in which the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and the banker shall share alike in the profits.

the mechanic and the banker shall share alike in the profits.

THE ANTI-M'KINLEY "PRAYER CHAIN."

INDIANA WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION PROTESTS AGAINST ACT OF MRS. BALCH.

Indianapolis, Sept. 7 (Special).—The "endless prayer chain" for the defeat of President McKinwhich was started in this city by Mrs. Balch and other members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is leading to a great deal of friction in Woman's Christian Temperance Union circles throughout the State, and local unions are holding meetings and denouncing the action of Mrs. Baich and her coadjutors as unauthorized. unions at New-Albany, Martinsville, Bloomington and Wabash held meetings to-day, and each formally protested against the placing of the Wom-an's Christian Temperance Union in an attitude of opposition to President McKinley. In the main the protests were mild, and showed a Christian but they were nevertheless pointed. The Wabash Woman's Christian Temperance Union

adopted the following:

We recognize in Mrs. Balch a very bright woman and an enthusiastic Woman's Christian Temperance Union woman, but there is absolutely no excuse for her singling out President McKinley as the object of her disapprobation, and to use the inion to attain her ends. Mrs. Balch, if she were not State secretary, would be practically stripped of influence with union members, and it is because sine occupies that position that she carries influence and is gaining notoriety. The union repudiates her act, though the newspapers are trying to make it appear that she speaks for the State organization. The effect upon our unions cannot but be highly injurious, and we are confident the local unions all over Indiana will hasten of the local unions all over Indiana will h rebuke Mrs. Balch for her ill directed zeal

DEMOCRATS GROWING ANXIOUS.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF CHICAGO PLATFORM LEADERS AT SARATOGA.

Albany, Sept. 7 .- Yielding to the urgent request of a number of influential Chicago Platform Demo-crats, as well as Bryan League county leaders and silver club officers throughout the State. Chairman Thomas W. Cantwell, of this city, has issued a call for a conference of the Executive Commitee of the Chicago Platform Democrats at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, at 7:30 p. m., September 10, on the eve of the Democratic State Convention. In his call Mr. Cantwell says that conditions have artsen which threaten party unity and may, if permitted to continue, affect not only the State.

PLANS FOR THE FOUR GREAT MEETINGS. Republican district leaders met in the headquarters of the County Committee, at No. 1 Madison-ave., yesterday afternoon, and talked over plans for making the County Committee's four ratification meetings next Friday evening as successful as possible. Parades of Republican clubs, music

large audiences to the meetings, which are announced as follows:

President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University.
ex-Mayor William L. Strong and John S. Wise.
Durland's Riding Academy—Speakers, Senator
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; J. Sloat Fassett and J. Hampton Hoge.
Camp McKinley, Seventh-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.—Speakers, Charles Emory
Smith, the Postmaster-General, and State Senator
Nevada N. Stranahan.
Morrisania Hall, Third-ave and One-hundred-and seventieth-st.—Speakers, Senator Joseph B.
Foraker, of Ohlo; General Stewart L. Woodford.
FRANK MOSS FILES CHARGES AGAINST

We are now making a general investigation."

We are now making a general investigation."

Job E. Hedges and M. J. Harrington.

Fourteen Republican district organizations in lower end of Manhattan Island will parade on day evening and march to Cooper Union, bur-red fire on the way. There will be parades for the other meetings.

ADDED TO CITY'S TAXES.

BY \$139,535,384-MR. LEAYCRAFT DEFENDS IT.

The report of the State Board of Equalization, as printed in The Tribune yesterday, showed that \$139,535,384 had been added to the assessed value of the real estate of this city. It is also shown that this amount had been taken away from other counties, most of which were in the country districts. The total amount thus deducted from certain counties and added to others aggregates \$170,-867,975. It appears, therefore, that the real estate of this city bears about fourteen-seventeenths of the whole burden thus imposed. In explanation of this increase, J. Edgar Leay-

craft, the only New-York member of the Board of

The increase this year is much less than it was a year ago. Last year \$155,301,556 was added, whereas \$135,553,34 or \$41,764,781 less, is the increase for the equalization of 1909.

The whole of greater New-York was levled upon by the equalization of last year with a State tax of \$7.878,720 25, as against \$6,322,652 44 for this year. Thus, the city will pay \$55,057 46 less in 1901 than it did in 1900. Thus, the city will pay \$55,057.46 less in 1901 than it did in 1900.

Many have made complaint concerning the increase apportioned this city by the present squalization. They do not take into consideration that this city is growing in wealth faster than the farming districts of the State. They do not ston to think our city budget now reaches the \$50,000,000 mark. Neither should it be forgotten that because of the economical administration of the State government. It has been possible to reduce the rate of tax from 2.40 to 1.30 per cent, thus saving more than \$1,000,000 to the taxpayers of this city.

I do not say that the report of the Board is entirely satisfactory, but it was the best that I, us a representative of this city, was able to accomplish. Eight out of the ten men composing the State Tax Commission are from up the State. Even then I was able to secure concessions, which resulted in a saving to New-York County of \$38,539,482 on the valuation.

President Feitner of the Municipal Board of As-

President Feitner of the Municipal Board of Assessors said, indignantly, in speaking of the in-

The men who did this are without a cons the people of this city had been treated fairly d placed on a footing with the rest of the Etule should have received, instead of an increase, a large reduction.

The Legislature would increase our valuations by mandatory legislation. It is an old story, the countrymen throwing the burden of tax upon the city. We have protested for the last twelve years,

STORM IN THE WEST INDIES.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO PLANTATIONS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 7.-A terrific storm swept over this island last night. The rivers are all flooded, and great damage has been done to the banana plantations. Miles of the railroad track have been washed away. The torrential rains, which were a feature of the storm, continue. The losses will amount to thousands of pounds.

ELECTRICAL STORM IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Sept. 7 (Special) .- A terrific wind and electrical storm played havoc at the Baltimore County Fair ground at Timonium this afternoon and caused a panic among the thousands of persons present. The top of the grand stand was ripped off by the wind. The judges' stand was also unroofed. Several women fainted in the crush others had their clothing torn, but no one was others had their ciothing torn, but no one was seriously injured. A shed was struck by lightning and a valuable horse killed and an attendant stunned by the shock. In other parts of the county the storm did considerable damage.

GILMAN TO SUCCEED MORGAN.

DEPUTY TO BE APPOINTED STATE CON-TROLLER.

Albany, Sept. 7.-Deputy State Controller Theodore P. Gilman will be appointed to succeed State Controller William J. Morgan. The appointment will not be made until after the funeral of Colonel Morgan, which will occur in Buffalo on Sunday. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, who is Acting Governor, will stop in this city on Monday on his way back from Lleutenant-Governor Buffalo and sign the certificate of appointment.

MR. ODELL AT WORK AGAIN STATE COMMITTEE TO CHOOSE A CANDI-

DATE FOR CONTROLLER NEXT WEEK. for Governor and chairman of the Republican State Committee, came to the city from his home in Newourg yesterday and was at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel about noon. "I am going to be here as chairman of the State Committee, direc the work of the campaign in the State until after

Mr Odell was asked by representatives of some sition regarding the franchise tax and other subjects, and he said: "I am standing by the platform of my party, indorsing all it says, and if that does not make my position clear I have not command of the English language to make it clearer."
"When will the vacancy on the State ticket

caused by the death of Controller Morgan be filled?" was asked. "I expect to call the State Committee together

some day next week, probably on Thursday or Friday," he said, "and the State Committee will select a candidate for State Controller.' "Have the leaders thought of a man for the

"Oh, no, it is too early yet. Nothing will be set-

tled until after Morgan's funeral.

"Many think it should."

Early in the afternoon Mr. Odell went to the office of Senator Platt, at No. 49 Broadway, and had sultation with the Senator. Representatives of the Republican organization in Eric County were n Senator Platt's office. It was said that the candidate for State Controller undoubtedly would be an Eric County man, and probably a German. The name of George Baltz, a commission merchant of Buffalo, was mentioned as a probable candidate. Mr. Baltz, it was said, had been Tax Collector and later Treasurer of Erie County, and had a

Mr. Baitz. It was said, had been Tax Collector and later Treasurer of Erie County, and had a large following among the German-American voters of Buffalo.

After Mr. Odell returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel he spent several hours in a room on the second floor, which he will use as a private office during the campaign. He was visited there by several Republican politicians of the city.

William Leary, of the Republican Club, called to see Mr. Odell to get his acceptance of an invitation to be the guest of the club at No. 460 Fifthave, on next Monday evening. It was announced that the Republican Club would give a reception on Monday evening for the nominees of the Saratoga Convention. It is expected that over one thousand Republicans will be present Senator Depew, the president of the club, will present the guests. The arrangements are in charge of the following committee: William Leary, chairman; John S. Sheppard, Henry Gleason, Sinciair Tousey, Martin Saxe, W. W. Bryant and John C. West.

Mr. Odell remained in the city last evening and saw several of his political friends at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was said at the headquarters that the vacancy in the office of State Controller would not be filled by the appointment of the man selected to be the candidate for State Controller. Deputy State Controller Gilman, of this city, will be promoted to serve during the unexpired term of Mr. Morgan. The annonimment of Mr. Gilman to fill the vacancy in office probably will be made by Mr. Woodruff, the Acting Governor, before the end of the week.

B. AND O. STEAMSHIP LINES. Philadelphia, Sept. 7.-The Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad Company, whose new pier at the Jackson-st. wharf has just been completed, is reported to have closed contracts with the North German Lioyd Steamship Company and with an English steamship line for regular service between Philadelphia and Bremen and between Philadelphia and deiphia and Bremen and desween riminatelphia and London, respectively. For the time being chartered vessels will be used for the London service, which will be followed by other vessels, probably those of the Leyland Line, which now trade to New-York. The latter company is also a large owner of English tonnase, and can furnish the and fireworks are to be made use of to attract The Tribune each Sunday presents an attractive assortment of New-York's choicest Apartment dent of the County Committee, to preside; speakers.

Houses, Save time and comfort by consulting them.

FRANK MOSS FILES CHARGES AGAINST DEVERY THOMPSON AND COONEY-A LETTER TO VAN WYCK

The investigation of the charges of clubbing and brutality made by colored people against the police of the West Thirty-seventh-st. police station, after the recent race troubles, which the Police Commissioners were asked by the Mayor EQUALIZATION INCREASES ASSESSMENT to hold, began yesterday afternoon in the trial room at Police Headquarters. Israel Ludlow, Frank Moss and Superintendent Burr of the

> Chief Devery was in the trial room for a few minutes after 2 o'clock, but seeing that the Commissioners had not arrived, went out again. A number of men with subposnas in their hands came to Headquarters shortly after 2 o'clock, and were directed into President York's private office. The consultation with them caused a delay in starting the hearing.

Society for the Prevention of Crime were pres-

President York and Commissioner Hess came into the trial room at 2:25 o'clock. Commissioner York asked Mr. Moss if he wanted to say Equalization, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter: anything.

"Not at this moment," replied Mr. Moss, "but I may avail myself of your invitation later." Mr. York then called William J Elliott. Mr. Ludlow arose and said that Elliott was his client, and he wanted to appear for him. He had offered to the Board evidence of brutality to two clients, but the Board had put everything in the way of having that evidence put

in at the hearing. DEMAND FOR COONEY'S TRIAL

"One of my clients. W. E. Devina came to me a few days ago," he added, "and told me that he had been summoned to the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, and that there, in the presence of two uniformed officers, he was compelled to tell Captain Cooney all he knew about the riots. For that reason I requested the privilege of subpomaing my own witnesses. You are president of the Board, and I demand subpoenas for these witnesses; and I also demand that, if the facts brought out warrant, the investigation be turned from its present character, which aims in the air, and that Acting Captain Cooney be placed on trial."

"We propose," said President York, "to go to the bottom in this investigation, but we do not propose to allow any lawyer to use this as a means of getting evidence for future suits

against individuals."

Elliott took the stand, and President York began to question him, using Elliott's affidavit as a basis. Elliott said that he now lived at No. 209 East Fifty-ninth-st., but on the night of the outbreak he lived at No. 327 West Thirtythe outbreak he lived at No. 327 West Thirtyfifth-st. He is employed in the Imperial Hotel.
As he was being led to the cell, passing through a back room at the station somebody put out his foot and tripped him up. As he was recovering himself and trying not to fall a policeman in uniform shot out his fist and hit him in the face. Almost immediately another policeman hit him with a club.

Then a dozen or so took a hand in the game and the negro was knocked down, punched, kicked, and pounded with clubs.

and the negro was knocked down, punched, kicked, and pounded with clubs.
"I might have been killed, but the man I think is Captain Cooney came out and told them to Stop that! Don't kill that man in here. There are reporters in the front room. Stop that, or I'll take a hand in it myself!"

He was then locked up. He sent a telegram to the Imperial Hotel to inform his employers. They sent back word that the police had told them that it wouldn't be safe to take him out that night. Next day Elliott was taken to court and fined \$3 for carrying the revolver. that night. Next day Elliott was taken to court and fined \$3 for carrying the revolver.

DEVERY INTIMIDATES WITNESS.

roborated Elliott's statements in every important particular.

John Chisman and Leon Vance, colored, cor-

Kavenaugh had given his testimony with considerable hesitation. Chief Devery was seated at the side of the Commissioner, and both were looking right into his eyes. "Kavenaugh wanted to tell the truth," said Frank Moss after the hearing was over. "He wanted to tell the truth, and Devery wouldn't let him. You can

quote me as saying that." Acting Captain Cooney said he went out into the muster room to get a drink, but positively did not see the beating of Elliott, as the latter had testified, nor did he tell the men to stop as there were reporters outside.

"Was there anybody at all beaten in your station that night, this or any other prisoner?" "No. sir. Nobody was beaten. Everybody who came there was protected and taken care

The captain had described what he saw of the passage of Elliott through the back room. He had said that the room was crowded and that Kavenaugh was pushing the man before him "I'd like to know which is telling the truth, the captain or the doorman?" demanded Mr. Ludlow "One has Elliott in front and the other behind."

"Oh, well; we'll find that out later on," inter-rupted President York.
"I have some more questions I want to ask," said Mr. Ludlow.
"They's all you can ask him now."

That's all you can ask him now. MOSS IN A TILT WITH YORK.

Roundsman O'Neill, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. police station, was the last witness. He told how he had to clear a passage for Elliott and the doorman through the crowd of policemen. He saw no clubbing and heard no cries. Mr. Ludlow made a general protest against his treatment, and another demand for subpoenas, which met with a prompt refusal. Mr.

Moss then arose.

President York bowed to him, and asked if he had anything to say.
"I thought," replied Mr. Moss, "that you might have something to say to me."
"I don't understand," interrupted President

"I sent a letter to the Mayor concerning this investigation and received a polite note in reply, in which I was told that my letter had en referred to

been referred to you."
"It was," said Mr. York.
"Well, I was going to say that I have a considerable amount of testimony which I was going to offer this Board if there was any use for it. Before I offer it, however, I would like to know what my status is to be."
"I will state very frankly to you, Mr. Moss, as I have told Mr. Ludlow, that you will not be allowed to control and examine the witnesses."
"I was for some time in the position you now

"I was for some time in the position you now occupy," said Mr. Moss, "and I must say that I never held an investigation that I did not invite any lawyer who had any information at all about the matter to come in and help examine the witnesses. I have listened this afternoon to your very careful and searching examination of the complainants here, and also to the examina-tion of the police officers. I wanted to know whether it was the disposition of the Commis-sion to follow up the inconsistencies of the police officers with the same sharpness as the others. If so, I can offer my evidence and my

"This investigation is to be as thorough and searching as we can make it," said Mr. York in reply. "We are not going to spare anybody. But we cannot allow lawyers with clients who are suing the city to get evidence through this

weit, in that case will we be allowed to ex-amine them as witnesses?"
"The Board will put them on trial." replied Mr. York, beginning to show some signs of anger. "You will not be permitted to control, direct or examine witnesses."

direct or examine witnesses."

"Then it is probably necessary for us to make a complaint. For the purpose of appearing against them I now file with you this complaint against Chief Devery, Inspector Thompson and Acting Captain Cooney."

President York took the paper and threw it down on his desk. "If that is your application you can consider your complaint dismissed right now."

'We are now making a general investigation,"

said Mr. York, "and if what we find warrants

it, the higher officers will be placed on trial.

We will not put them on their defence until the

evidence justifies it."
"Well, in that case will we be allowed to ex-

Not without a vote of the Board," interrupted Mr. Moss. 'Let me inform you that a vote of the Board is necessary."
"Perhaps I know as much about this Board as you do," shouted Commissioner York. "We

may have different opinions about conducting investigations, even if you are an expert."

You cannot dismiss a formal complaint against any officer without trial without a vote of the full Board. Before I accept that decision I will know that the Board has voted so. And if the Board departs from the time honored practices of the trial room I will not produce a

President York cooled down and talked of the present being a general investigation and not a trial. "It has now been a month since the riot and not a single officer has been placed on trial

That being the case, it is time for citizens to act."

President York did not say what he would do President York did not say what he would do with the complaint, but Mr. Moss took it for granted that it was received. Mr. Ludlow took the floor again and made an impassioned speech of protest. "I knew beforehand that this would be a premeditated whitewash," he shouted. "And I would have you know," interrupted Mr. York, "that unless you talk more carefully you will be ejected from this room."

Mr. Ludlow made no further remarks, and President York declared the investigation adjourned till next Friday at 2 o'clock.

President Fork declared the investigation adjourned till next Friday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Moss, after the hearing, said that he proposed to press the complaint against the officers named in the paper he presented to Mr. Fork.

"There is such a thing in the rules as incompetence. Such a thing as this, that a mob walked the streets of New-York for two days without hindrance from the police and without a dozen arrests attacking innocent men, has a dozen arrests, attacking innocent men, has not occurred in this city before. You may not like the negro, but most of us want fair play for anybody."

MOSS TO MAYOR VAN WYCK.

The letter to the Mayor, mentioned by Mr. Moss, was as follows:

No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York City. To the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the To the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New-York.
Respected Sir: On August 15 and 16 there occurred a deplorable outbreak of mob violence in the Twentleth Precinct, disorderly crowds attacking negroes and severely injuring many of them. For a long time the police of the precinct made little if any effort to disperse the mobs and to apprehend the rioters. Finally the inspector of the district and the Chief of Police came into the precinct, reserve officers were brought in, and the police went out under the orders of the Chief, the inspector and the acting captain.

Instead of protecting the persons against whom the outrages were directed the officers generally and systematically, as though moved by a common understanding or direction, turned their chibs against the helpless persons whom they should have supported.

portant particular.

Sergeant Parkinson, before whom Elliott was arraigned, told of the arraignment and heard nothing of the cries in the back room when Elliott was beaten.

Thomas Kavenaugh, the doorman, was the next witness. He was with Elliott when the latter was assaulted, according to Elliott's story, but he didn't see any violence. He did not believe there had been any interference.

sion of many sworn statements and of much information, from which it appears that while many
individual patrolmen were guilty of brutality, the
misconduct of the police on that occasion was so
general and so systematic that the acting captain,
the inspector and the Chief should be held accountable for it, either as committing it or as
being negligent, indifferent and incompetent to control the forces under their command.
It is noteworthy that neither of these commanding officers has preferred a charge against any
of the many patrolmen guilty of brutality, and
that finally the Board of Police has initiated a belated inquiry.

Without questioning the good faith of that in-estigation, on behalf of those ho have retained ne I suggest to Your Honor : at the matter is of unch grave importance that I would be a wise ten for you as chief magistrate of the city, or hrough your Commissioners of Accounts, to hold thorough public inquiry taking each case of ruelty that may appear and determining the re-ponsibility of the higher officials of the uniformed arce for the disgraceful outbreak as a whole, fours fruly. FRANK MOSS.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1900. Matthew Beattle, president of the City Vigilance League; W. H. Brooks, chairman Citizens* Protective League, and Frank Luger, treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

joined in the request. CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS.

The charges presented to President York accuse William S. Devery, chief: Walter L. Thompson, inspector, and John Cooney, acting captain, commanding the Twentieth Precinct, of neglect of duty, inefficiency and incompetency.

The specifications, after describing the race riots on August 15 and 16 in the Twentieth Precinct when Devery and Thompson were present and in command, charge that the police did not and in command, charge that the police did not until late at night on August 16 suppress the said riots, and that no effective action was taken by the defendants for the suppression of said riots until that time, and meanwhile, many persons had suffered grievous injuries from foters, who were practically unrestrained. The police are charged with refraining from interference with rioters who were assailing colored persons, and with joining in the attacks without excuse, beating, bruising and cutting with fists and clubs many colored persons, abusing, insulting and oppressing them, making lilegal and improper arrests, and wantonly ill treating

insulting and oppressing them, making inegal and improper arrests, and wantonly ill treating their prisoners. It is further charged that on August 26, a similar occurrence happened in Sixtleth-st., in the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and that the said Thompson and Devery in the Twentieth and Twerty-sixth Precincts, have not taken any effective measures to discover and punish the fective measures to discover and punish the offending officers under their command. The complaint is signed by the same persons who signed the letter to the Mayor accompanying Mr. Moss's communication.



